



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Abbott, Edith. *Women in Industry.* Pp. xxii, 408. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1909.

The title is misleading, for the book deals not with women in industry, but with the history of the industrial activity of women in the United States. No attempt whatever is made to discuss the present problems connected with women in industry. There is no reference to legislation, nor to the conditions under which women work. The book, however, is exceedingly valuable in establishing beyond question two important points and replacing two threadbare theories. In the first place, the author proves that men alone were not the first in the factory system in the United States, for, in the earliest factories, women employees played a leading part. In the second place, she shows that women have played an exceedingly important part in industry from the beginning of the nineteenth century, and, therefore, the general statement that women have been coming into industry only recently is unfounded. The book is ably written, with copious references to source material, and presents in a forceful manner a new view of the historical significance of women in industry.

Abbott, F. F. *Society and Politics in Ancient Rome.* Pp. x, 267. Price, \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909.

A collection of essays on various phases of Roman social life. Excellent from a literary standpoint and illustrative of social conditions and public questions in Rome. Should be particularly interesting to any student of the classics.

Aveling, H. F., and others. *The History Sheet or Case-Paper System.* Pp. xii, 167. Price, 2s. London: P. S. King & Son, 1909.

The History Sheet or Case-Paper System is a little book containing five papers read at Poor Law Conferences in 1903, 1904 and 1907, with an introduction by Sir William Chance and a few appendices. The subject, which may not be obvious to a casual American reader of the title, is the advantage of keeping records of applicants for relief in such a way as to have the history of each one accessible to the relieving officer.

It appears that the usual method consists in merely entering applications in a book in chronological order, and "when this book is not indexed it depends entirely upon the memory of the relieving officer how much of the applicant's past history is brought before the guardians. When a new relieving officer succeeds to the work, the cases to him are all new."

The argument for the superiority of a method by which a continuous

record is kept of each applicant and his family is necessarily elementary. The most interesting features of the book are the apparent absence of all difficulty in distinguishing between the "deserving" and "undeserving" poor; the citation of stories with quite a different application from the one which seems to us most patent; and the disposition to see, in evidences that pauperism is "hereditary," merely an interesting historical fact rather than a commentary on the way in which the fathers and grandfathers of the present generation of "paupers" have been treated.

Barnett, G. E. *The Printers—A Study in American Trade Unionism.* Pp. vii, 387. Price, \$1.50. Cambridge, Mass.: American Economic Association, 1909.

This is a work of unusual interest. In the words of the author, it aims "to give a complete description of an American trade union." It is a study in connected form of the history, the structure, the activities, and the policy of the American typographical unions—in effect—of the International Typographical Union. A fair, impartial, and restrained mode of treatment characterizes the whole book—the author has been content to *describe*, he skilfully avoids even the appearance of bias or interpretation. The technique of the trade has been dealt with in an admirable manner, and he has eluded for himself and his readers most of those pitfalls which lie in the technical terms of the quasi-mechanical printing trade.

The historical method has been followed, with free and full quotation from official papers and from hitherto unpublished records of the International Union. The work divides itself naturally into three parts—History and Government, Insurance and Trade Regulations, The Enforcement of Trade Regulations. The greatest interest centers easily about the trade regulations and the various means and policies adopted from time to time with a view to enforcing them. He fully describes the truly remarkable way in which labor-saving devices and machines have been introduced into the trade and assimilated without seriously disorganizing it. In that chapter in which he has dealt with the problem of irregularity of employment, the cohesive power and fraternal spirit of the union is seen at its best. To the work is appended a fairly complete bibliography, some copies of the minutes of early organizations, and a tabulation of the number and membership of the local unions of the International from 1853 to the present time.

Bellom, M. *Les Lois d'Assurance Ouvrière à l'Etranger.* Pp. 588. Price, 15f. Paris: A. Rousseau, 1909.

The book contains a compilation of European laws relating to sickness, accidents and invalidity. Extracts are given together with the latest amendments to the laws of Germany, Denmark, Hungary, Belgium, Russia, Spain, Italy and Switzerland. The book should prove of value to students of insurance legislation.

Biggle, J. *Biggle Garden Book.* Pp. 184. Price, 50 cents. Philadelphia: W. Atkinson Company.

Bryce, James. *The Hindrances to Good Citizenship.* Pp. 138. Price, \$1.15. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1909.

Indolence explains our large "stay-at-home vote." It is the most common failing of the American elector. Less widely felt is the influence of selfish personal interest, most men easily convince themselves that what is for their interest is for the public interest—hence the protective tariff, corruption in public contracts and the corrupt use of money in elections. The influence of personal advantage is the most corrupting in present-day politics. It is a problem that becomes of increasing importance as the wealth of nations increases, especially where increased wealth tends to bring with it an increase of class distinctions. The surest way to better political conditions is to educate the electors to a greater civic interest. There are also mechanical changes which can be of help, such as proportional representation, the initiative and referendum and laws regulating lobbying, the primaries and the elections. Yet it is from the heart and will of the citizen that all real and lasting improvements must proceed. All that Mr. Bryce writes is forceful and clear. These four lectures will be highly appreciated by all who sympathize with his judicial but still optimistic viewpoint.

Cabot, R. C. *Social Service and the Art of Healing.* Pp. ix, 192. Price, \$1.00. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909

This admirable little volume is written "to exemplify three forms of team work," *i. e.*, the team work of doctor and social worker, of doctor and patient, and of doctor and the educator, the psychologist, the minister and the philanthropist. It describes the changes whereby medical, social and educational work are being drawn together for the good of the community. The doctor must become an educator. "Public health and the extermination of disease, that most fruitful cause of poverty, of misery, and of crime, are the ideals for which doctors and social workers are joining hands to-day." Vice, ignorance, overcrowding, sweatshops and poverty give the key to much of the sickness; on the other hand, poor nutrition, physical defects, alcoholism, tuberculosis and accidents give to the social worker the reason for much of the poverty, shiftlessness, vice and crime with which he must cope. Team work is necessary. The educator is realizing that he cannot cope with his problems alone. To neutralize the evils of a compulsory school requirement, the authorities are compelled to provide physical tests, school nurses, and medical attendance. Again, team work is required.

Dr. Cabot, at a recent conference on social service in the hospitals, held in New York, declared that at least two-fifths of the patients treated at the hospital and the hospital dispensary need more than mere medical or surgical care. This is the reason that eight trained social workers have been added to the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in which Dr. Cabot is an assistant visiting physician.

Carpenter, C. W. *Profit-Making in Shop and Factory Management.* Pp. 146. New York: Engineering Magazine.
Persons in a position to know whereof they speak are quite sure that there
(451)

is astonishing disorganization in manufacturing industry. Several books have been lately written telling how this disorganization may be eradicated and replaced by order and method. Of this class is this book by Mr. Carpenter, present president of the Herring, Hall, Marvin Safe Company, and late president of the National Cash Register Company, which has been noted throughout the country as an exponent of excellent treatment of its employees. The book describes the actual methods which he has put into operation.

Carson, W. E. *Mexico.* Pp. xi, 439. Price, \$2.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Cohen, J. E. *Socialism for Students.* Pp. 153. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company, 1910.

In spite of occasional dogmatic assertions and misstatements of the "other side," this little book is a clear and serviceable presentation of socialism for non-socialists.

Colby, F. M. (Ed.). *International Year Book.* Pp. 776. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1909

The new International Year Book's compendium of the world's progress for the year 1908, was issued early in 1909, and brings down to date a large number of subjects. The list of contributors is large, and the treatment of many questions in which there is rapid progress seems to be thoroughly up to date and of such a character as to make the book very desirable for any well equipped library.

Curtin, J. A. *A Journey in Southern Siberia.* Price, \$3.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1909.

Davenport, E. *Education for Efficiency.* Pp. v, 184. Price, \$1.00. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1909.

In this little volume the author enthusiastically advocates universal education in its literal sense. But if education becomes truly universal, objectors argue, the washerwoman's daughter will not return to the tub, nor the ditcher's son to the ditch; we will have an army of officers, but no privates to do the fighting. The author answers this argument by showing that education of the right sort does not educate away from industry and the common walks of life. Merely admitting the "masses" to school does not constitute universal education, the schools must be actively fitted and adapted to the "masses."

Having demonstrated that industrial or vocational education is necessary, the author throws the whole weight of his influence against the establishment of separate industrial schools. Such schools train the operative rather than educate the citizen; they lose in breadth more than they gain in directness. But if the high schools delay longer in adding industrial courses, the industrial people will secede, and separate trade schools will be established to the permanent detriment of our system. The latter part of the book show how agriculture, at least, may make its way into existing schools without detriment to other courses, but vastly to their advantage.

Dearle, N. B. *Problems of Unemployment in the London Building Trades.*

Pp. xix, 195. Price, 3/6. London: Dent & Co.

The author holds that changes in the demand for labor in the form of cyclical or trade depressions, seasonal and temporary changes over periods of less than a year, together with the failure to adjust the supply of labor to the demand for it, and the defects of "human nature," are responsible for unemployment as it appears in the London building trades. After a chapter carefully analyzing the extent of the building trades in London a discussion follows of the variations due to changes in business conditions over long periods of years. There is also an excellent chart showing these variations for the industries of London at large and for the building trades. According to this chart, the worst conditions in the recorded history of the trade have prevailed since 1900. Never before was unemployment so serious nor trade depression so prevalent.

After devoting an intervening chapter to a statement of the condition of the master builders, who, it is maintained, are short of work, the author further discusses and illustrates variations in unemployment and seasonal unemployment. The general, short irregularities in employment are largely due to the contract system of work, which does not insure stability for any one employer.

In discussing the remedies heretofore adopted for unemployment the author proposes first that the scope of trade union organization be made more general, and second, that a system of labor exchanges be provided. The analysis of the working conditions presented in the first part of the book is most excellent, but the remedies proposed seem to the writer superficial.

Dole, C. F. *The Ethics of Progress.* Pp. vii, 398. Price, \$1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1909.

Fisher, Irving. *Report on National Vitality—Its Wastes and Conservation.*

Pp. viii, 138. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1909.

This pamphlet is a carefully prepared statistical brief dealing with the length of life and the factors which influence it; with the hindrance which low national vitality is to the development of national efficiency, and with personal, semi-public and state hygiene, the introduction of which will insure length of life and higher industrial efficiency. The report is a strong presentation of the possibilities of human life, and the opportunity which exists for its development and prolongation through sanitation, hygiene and the awakening of the social conscience. While not intended for the general public, the pamphlet will assuredly attract the attention and win the hearty commendation and co-operation of all scholars, students and specialists in this and kindred fields, and will lead to an added emphasis being laid upon the great importance of the conservation of national vitality.

Garcia, G. *Leona Vicario, Heroina Insurgente.* Pp. 210. Mexico: Museo Nacional de Arqueologia, Historia y Etnologia, 1910.

Students of Latin-American history owe a heavy debt of gratitude to the

indefatigable Director of the Mexican National Museum of Archaeology, History and Ethnology, Dr. Genaro Garcia. Not content with the excellent series of documents illustrative of Mexican colonial and constitutional history, Dr. Garcia is publishing a number of monographic studies dealing with notable figures in the history of Mexican independence. In this work on Leona Vicario the author has given us an account of the activities of one of the few women who figured in the revolutionary movement against Spain. As part of the work the author has reprinted a number of important documents relating to the events immediately preceding and following the declaration of Mexican independence.

Gibson, Thomas. *The Cycles of Speculation.* Pp. 187. Price, \$1.50. New York: Moody Corporation.

This little volume is supplementary to Mr. Gibson's earlier book, "The Pitfalls of Speculation" and deals with special problems of speculation rather than with the entire field. Briefly but concisely the author deals with those movements of overspeculation and depression, or "cycles of speculation," which periodically occur. The causes of these occurrences are explained, and a complete cycle all the way from the crest of prosperity to the ebb of depression and return is traced. Cycles of stock, grain and cotton speculation are separately treated.

In addition, numerous allied matters are discussed, among them being the effect of the increased gold supply, of money conditions, and of political conditions and crops. There is a brief chapter on "undigested securities," another on the indications of crises, the importance of fixed charges, the bank statement, puts and calls, and how to compute the value of rights. The problems discussed are such as frequently confront the speculator and investor as perplexing stumbling blocks.

Gordon, H. L. *The Modern Mother.* Pp. x, 278. Price, \$2.00. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

The author presents in popular language a thorough, scientific statement of the proper care which should be afforded a normal girl from infancy to motherhood. The work is sane, able, direct and well illustrated. The book represents a notable step in advance in the direction of rational education for girlhood and motherhood. The modern home is not prepared to furnish such education; the school does not furnish it, and the need for books of this character is most urgent.

Grice, Mary V. *Home and School United in Widening Circles of Inspiration and Service.* Pp. 154. Price, 60 cents. Philadelphia: Christopher Sower Company, 1909.

With notes of introduction and commendation from Commissioner of Education Brown, Martin C. Brumbaugh, Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia, and Governor Hughes, of New York, Mrs. Grice here presents a working plan for linking the home, the school, the community and the nation. The book is written in an interesting way. The author has gone into suffi-

cient technical detail on the formation of home and school associations to make the book of great value to those planning such associations.

Griggs, E. H. *Human Equipment, Its Use and Abuse.* Pp. 73. Price, 50 cents. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1909.

Guinness, G. *Peru: Its Story, People and Religion.* Pp. xxiv, 438. Price, \$2.50. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1909

Miss Guinness has here set forth her personal experiences in missionary work in Peru. She has done a real service in describing minutely the routine of her daily visits to the sick and infirm, and in pointing out the many obstacles to winning the confidence of the natives. The plain, straightforward recital gives us some idea of the seemingly hopeless misery of the lower classes. Instead of succumbing to the temptation of broad generalization, the author has wisely limited herself to the recital of her personal experiences in Cuzco, Arequipa, Lima and other cities.

There has been so little attempt to study social conditions in any of the Latin-American countries that students of the subject are thankful for every contribution, for it is becoming increasingly clear that the political systems of these countries cannot be understood until we have made a careful study of their social organization.

This work of Miss Guinness would be of far greater value if she had been able to restrain her strong evangelical tendencies. Throughout the work there is a spirit, not only of criticism, but of bitter opposition to the influence of the Catholic Church. Whenever approaching this phase of the subject the author loses all sense of proportion. She makes no attempt to fathom the historical antecedents which explain the present situation. The individual instances of injustice and oppression have aroused her feelings of resentment to a point which makes this portion of her book, while quite as interesting, far less valuable than her description of social conditions; however, in spite of this, the book will be welcomed by those interested in Latin-American affairs.

Hillier, A. P. *The Commonwealth—A Study of the Federal System of Political Economy.* Pp. xii, 162. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Knight, E. F. *The Awakening of Turkey.* Pp. x, 355. Price, \$3.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1909.

To write contemporary history is always a difficult task. The story of the Turkish Revolution is so bound up with plot and counterplot that only one who has become familiar with all the local conditions by personal experience can hope to give a picture of the complicated tangle. Mr. Knight's experience as a war correspondent acquainted with Turkey for thirty years has supplied him with material available to but few writers. He has had access through his friends among the Young Turks to documents and diaries which enable him to trace the revolutionary movement from the beginnings in Geneva to the present time.

The Turks are the most misunderstood of peoples. Even the massacres attributed to them were committed in greater part by wild frontier tribes, not by the Turks themselves. The instigators were the officers under the Hamidian regime, which in fact, oppressed all classes and by its far-reaching system of espionage spread terror among Mohammedans and Christians alike. In European Turkey also "it needs a strong rule to keep the rival Christian sects from cutting each other's throats—the Turks can provide that rule."

The Sultan's policy of plunder, taken with the conflicting interests of those who hope to become Turkey's heirs, has brought the country to the verge of financial ruin, from which only a thorough-going revolution and the development of the new national spirit can save it. The program of the Young Turks—a strong army, the development of the national resources, reform in taxation and the introduction of responsible representative government—is an extensive one; so extensive that only with great care can it escape failure. Reactionary elements are bound to make the experiment difficult, but Mr. Knight believes it will succeed.

Lanciani, R. *Wanderings in the Roman Campagna.* Pp. xiii, 378. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

Lichtenberger, James P. *Divorce—A Study in Social Causation.* Pp. 230. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

The author examines divorce as a social phenomenon and aims to explain the rationale of our present changing divorce rates. He gives an historical review of the status of divorce and includes representative peoples of both Asiatic and Western civilizations. The statistics of divorce are largely based on the recent census report on that subject. New and interesting tables are, however, abstracted from the census data. The attitude of the Protestant denominations toward the problem, the work of the National Congress on Divorce, legislation and its effect on the increase of divorce, and the economic, social and political conditions which induce its development are ably handled by the author. Special emphasis is laid upon the last subject. The transition from a one-sided matrimonial tie to mutually acceptable monogamic relations is logically accompanied by the severance of ill-formed marital bonds. The emergence of woman from a servile condition to one of measurable independence has made divorce a "cost of progress," but will eventually make marriage an enduring spiritual bond because of the greater equality of rights and the wider range of woman's choice. The divorce era should be followed by one of more stable family relations.

The thesis is strongly written and is highly commendable for its unbiased explanation of the divorce phenomenon. Through a better understanding of the place of divorce in this transition period, much ignorant criticism would be silenced and the way opened for the correction of the abuses that inevitably accompany an ill-directed movement.

Lloyd, H. D. *Men, The Workers.* Pp. viii, 280. Price, \$1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1909.

Marden, P. S. *Travels in Spain.* Pp. vii, 434. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

Books of travel are often little more than diaries, which are of great interest only to the one whose experiences they record. Mr. Marden's work is not of this class. He has a keen appreciation of the picturesque and ability to make what he sees interesting to the reader. There is not a dull page in the book. The journey over which we are taken touches most of the historic monuments of the most composite country of Europe. Entry is made by the south, whence the chief cities up to Burgos, then east to Barcelona, are visited. This omits the southeast coast cities and the Basque provinces, but covers all other points of importance. A chapter on Tangiers hardly needs an apology for its insertion, but for some reason Gibraltar, right on the line of travel, is omitted.

Throughout the journey emphasis is placed on art and architecture. The life of the people is touched upon only occasionally; in fact, Mr. Marden admits that his Spanish is confined to a few phrases, which make it impossible for him to get into real touch with the Spaniard as well as with his country. In justice to Spain also it should be said that the unpleasant features, especially the beggars, are not quite so prominent a part of the national life as they appear to have been in the author's experience. The illustrations and type work of the book are excellent. This is especially true of the pictures of the less known cities, such as Ronda and Segovia—points too often neglected by the hurried tourist.

Modern Corporation Accounting, Documents, Blanks, Etc. Chicago: Powers & Lyons, 1909.

Morawetz, V. *Banking and Currency Problems in the United States.* Pp. 119. Price, \$1.00. New York: North American Publishing Company, 1909.

Oppenheim, L. *International Incidents for Discussion in Conversation Classes.* Classes. Pp. xi, 129. Price, \$1.00. Cambridge: University Press, 1909.

Palsito, V. H. (Ed.) *Minutes of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York.* 2 vols. Pp. 836. Albany: State of New York, 1909.

This is an excellent printing of the laws passed by New York to repress conspiracies against the state by the loyalists during the Revolution. The activities of the commissioners who were appointed to carry out the laws are the special subject of the volumes. The minutes of their meetings at Albany are presented *in extenso* and their entire work is presented in a summarized form. There is no attempt to give an estimate of the value of the work done by them, but the documents are presented as material for the use of the historian. The editor is to be congratulated upon the excellent character of the work he has done in making the documents—the most important of which existed heretofore only in manuscript—available to the public.

Parsons, P. A. *Responsibility for Crime.* Pp. 194. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This is a thesis embodying the results of personal investigations and of the study of the conclusions of eminent criminologists, and presenting independent theories and principles. For penological purposes, the author reduces the six different classes of criminals to two, and in his formula for crime he endeavors to express in a more precise way the vaguely known relations of personality and external stimuli to crime.

Society is responsible for crime, but a large proportion of criminals are accounted for through hereditary influences in the form of a species of atavism. Alcoholism instead of standing in causal relations to crime is largely the concomitant effect of hereditary weakness. This question is, however, discussed too briefly to be given adequate treatment. Environment is a minor factor and its function is "to give heredity full sway."

The prison and the jury system are aptly criticised and the question of restitution is discussed. The complete restitution advocated by the author would, however, impose certain hardships which at best are of questionable expediency. The extermination of mental and moral defectives should be accomplished by the prevention of their propagation. Existing conditions in regard to method and procedure are criticised not for purpose of wanton destruction, but in order that substitutes may be provided before disaster shall overtake the social system.

The student would feel better satisfied if a constructive program had been more elaborately outlined. The book, however, is written in comparatively popular language, and, it is hoped, will spread the principles which are advocated. Unfortunately the thesis did not undergo the searching criticism of some rhetorician who might have suggested numerous improvements in expression. On the other hand, the monograph has much intrinsic merit.

Peabody, F. G. *The Approach to the Social Question.* Pp. vii, 210. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

"Social stability, like the City of God, must have foundations. Social navigation needs a chart of the course. Much social teaching shows the channel by the wrecks of ventures which have missed it." Hence in the midst of the social unrest of our time, Professor Peabody urges that time will be gained and real progress will be facilitated "in turning briefly from the fascinating occupation of solving the social question to the more modest task of understanding the social question." It is the quest for elements of certainty in the social situation which the writer pursues in this volume. His method is through philosophy to seek to comprehend the unity of the subject; to discover the foundations.

Again, "like the City of God in the Book of Revelation, the social question lies four-square, and toward each front leads a well-traveled road." "The first of these approaches is by the way of social science; the second is by the way of sociology; the third is by the way of economics; the fourth is by the way of ethics." Chapters are devoted to the consideration of the insight to be gained from each approach. The last chapter is devoted to the identification of the spirit and aim of social science and social religion.

Few recent volumes exhibit such broad and sympathetic insight into the dominant spirit of the times. The book cannot fail to be of great value, especially to that large group of persons who have "the zeal of God" for social betterment and who lack only the "knowledge" to make them efficient workmen in the field of social reform.

Rankin, G. A. *An American Transportation System.* Pp. xv, 464. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Rhodes, J. F. *Historical Essays.* Pp. viii, 346. Price, \$2.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

This is a collection of eighteen essays, all but three of which have been published elsewhere. There is a distinct unity to the collection, as all but four essays deal with historical method or with individual historians. As a matter of fact, all these fourteen essays treat of historical writers, for Mr. Rhodes is never abstract or analytical, but always deduces his principles of the science from a study of the exponents of the art. Each essay brings cumulative evidence of the keen interest of Mr. Rhodes in personality, and his capacity of combining warm affection with candid criticism. They therefore afford a criterion for judging his historical work. For example, it is interesting to note the weight he attaches to opinion, a class of fact now so generally disregarded. In spite of the value of his plain and sensible estimates of other historians, the greatest interest is in those essays in which he particularly reveals his own methods. These are: "Newspapers as Historical Sources," "The Profession of Historians," "Who Burned Columbia" and "Edward Gaylord Bourne."

Richardson, N. A. *Industrial Problems.* Pp. 229. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1910.

The "Problems" and "Vital Topics" of modern society are discussed at some length, though without any definite scientific viewpoint other than that furnished by a cursory knowledge of Marxian Socialism. The book contains a large number of isolated cases of individual and corporate wrongdoing. Concentration of wealth, corruption, the unemployed, panics, the work of women and children, degeneracy and several other like topics are treated in separate chapters, but in no case is the material satisfactory. The author's economic theories are not substantiated nor are they generally accepted, and his facts, while in some cases derived from good sources, are often not adequately presented.

Riis, Jacob A. *The Old Town.* Pp. xiv, 269. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

The old town is Ribe, in Denmark, where the author was born and where he spent his boyhood. He writes delightfully about the curious old customs and his quaint townsfolk, though he often lays the same stress upon important facts and unimportant details. There is much sympathy and some humor in his descriptions. The town of Ribe dates back a thousand years and had played its part in history, but at the time of which Mr. Riis writes it was

slumbering undisturbed by the outside world. The storks built their nests on the roofs of the houses, the watchman went his rounds announcing the time of night by a special song for each hour. The description of the fairs, the Christmas customs and boyish pranks claim our interest. Throughout we catch glimpses of the sweet and simple home life which Mr. Riis knew. The book is dedicated "to all who love the old town and the old friends," but everyone can read and enjoy it. Not the least attractive feature of the book are the sympathetic illustrations by W. T. Benda.

Robbins, E. Clyde (compiled by). *Selected Articles on Commission Plan of Municipal Government.* Pp. ix, 168. Price, \$1.00. Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Company, 1909.

In bringing together the views of city officials and students of municipal government on the operation of the commission system, Mr. Robbins has done a real service, not only to those who are preparing briefs and debates on this subject, but also to the undergraduate student of municipal affairs. The operation of this new system of municipal organization is attracting attention throughout the United States, and there is a movement of public opinion distinctly favorable to its adoption. At the present time the public is seeking light on the subject, and it is through compilations such as are presented in this little volume that the enlightenment of public opinion will be effected.

Roeder, F. *Die Naturalienbeschaffung für den Verpflegungsbedarf des bayerischen Heeres.* Pp. 117. Berlin: J. G. Cotta, 1909.

Schapiro, J. S. *Social Reform and the Reformation.* Pp. 160. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This monograph aims to "present some of the neglected economic aspects of the Lutheran revolt." It is difficult, however, to believe that this hope has been adequately accomplished. As independent subjects the various chapters present interesting and valuable material. As interrelated parts of a connected thesis, the purpose of which is to show how economic influences helped to determine the Protestant reformation, they have failed to realize their ambition.

The monograph gives an account of the economic and legal conditions of Germany at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It gives an interesting sketch of the Peasants' Revolt and the attitude toward the latter taken by Luther. In company with other reformers he is shown to have opposed the demands of the peasant classes.

The remainder of the monograph is concerned with Schemes of Reform. The texts of several of the reform propositions, including the Twelve Articles of the Peasants' Revolt, are set forth in Part II, and form a portion of the body of the thesis. Each of the projects is briefly discussed, but their precise relation to the religious movement is not fully covered. The reader wishes that the subject had been as adequately treated as so ambitious a title would warrant.

Schenk, F. S. *The Sociology of the Bible.* Pp. 428. Price, \$1.50. New York: Reformed Church Publication Board, 1909.

The professor of practical theology in the seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick, New Jersey, offers in this volume an interpretation of society which is quite unique. Dr. Schenk is well acquainted with modern writers and recognizes the value of their work. He sees also the great need of studying the society of the Israelites.

To the author the society of the Israelites was different from all others in that it started with a supernatural revelation of God, hence had entirely different development. Recognizing in theory the justification of higher criticism of the manuscripts of the Bible, he nevertheless concludes: "For the sociologist, therefore, whatever may be said of the theologian, the traditional view of the Bible is the easy view, and the higher criticism the difficult one." The method followed is, therefore, the very uncritical use of Biblical material, with the natural result that there is little evidence of the growth of social institutions. Whatever of cruelty existed in human relationships elsewhere was practically non-existent in Israel. The main chapters are devoted to The General Sociology of the Bible; The Kingdom of God or the Particular Society of the Bible; the Kingdom of God in the World.

There is a great opportunity as well as need for a real and thorough analysis of the social development reflected in the Bible. A different method, however, is needed.

Seligman, E. R. A. *Principles of Economics.* 4th edition. Pp. lii, 710. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

The fourth edition of Professor Seligman's text-book is an enlargement of his earlier editions. The introduction, treating of fundamental concepts and the relation of economics to other sciences, has been given slight revision, but the same point of view is taken and the method of discussion is unchanged. The omission of any chapters on Public Finance is to be commended, for undoubtedly the problems of taxation and public expenditure are too complex to be treated in a brief way. The most valuable part of the book, aside from the logical arrangement of topics, is the highly systematized collection of valuable references and diagrams. These have been brought thoroughly up to date and afford efficient aid in the way of illustrative evidence. The closing chapter on "Poverty and Progress" is both prophetic and optimistic: the prophecy, one of a new and better industrial order; the optimism, that based on the growth of a new and healthy public opinion.

Silburn, P. A. *The Colonies and Imperial Defence.* Pp. vii, 360. Price, 6s. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Spargo, John. *The Marx He Knew.* Pp. 86. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1909.

This is a delightful little character study of the man, Marx. Its form, that of a conversation between an Old Comrade, a contemporary of Marx, and a

Young Comrade of the present day, has enabled the author to tell sympathetically the story of a remarkable career.

Stowell, E. C. *Consular Cases and Opinions.* Pp. xxxvi, 811. Washington, D. C.: John Byrne & Co., 1909.

In this volume Mr. Stowell has done a great service to students of international law, and has at the same time given us a work which will be of much value to every member of the consular service. The cases have been selected with great care and discrimination from both English and American sources. Of special value is the digest of opinions of the Attorney General of the United States on questions which have not and are not likely to be presented to any tribunal for adjudication. Mr. Stowell's book occupies a unique place in the literature of international law. Neither the British nor the continental jurists have offered to students of the subject a compilation of equal scientific and practical value.

Sullivan, J. J. *American Business Law.* Pp. xxi, 433. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1909.

Villiers-Wardell, J. *Spain of the Spanish.* Pp. xii, 264. Price, \$1.50. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909.

Unlike most books on Spain this is not a discussion of what the average traveler sees, but it is an attempt to discuss the most important of present-day Spanish activities. Prominence is given to the literary, artistic and general culture aspects of the national life. The material is fresh. The best chapters are on modern literature, the press and Catalonia. One is disappointed to find only a single short chapter on the commerce and industries of the peninsula. The varied provincial life which is so characteristic and so important a part of Spain is altogether unexploited. How the people live still remains for some other writer to show us. There are so many excellent books on the classic art of Spain, and upon its churches and monuments, that the space devoted to these subjects might well have been used to give a near view of the Spaniard himself.

Whetham, W. C., and Catharine D. *The Family and the Nation.* Pp. viii, 233. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

The book is a scientific statement of the principles of eugenics with particular emphasis upon the question of heredity. The discussion of the decline in the birth rate does not show a thorough knowledge of the modern facts, nor is a satisfactory statement made of the causes of the decline. The distinct contribution which is made in the book is the popularized statement of the Mendelian laws of heredity. These laws are carefully analyzed and made unusually clear by means of charts and diagrams. Following the statement of the Mendelian laws is a thorough discussion of the inheritance of defect and ability. The authors are implicit followers of Francis Galton, holding that ability may be inherited as well as defect. They cite the cases of the judges of England, the Bach family and other well-known instances of transmitted ability, but they fail to show that the ability thus transmitted is the result of heredity alone. It may well arise

largely through the effects of early training. The authors are justified in concluding that ability may be transmitted through parenthood, but they fail to show that ability may be transmitted through heredity alone.

The work presents a valuable contribution to the field of eugenics in so far as it involves the Mendelian principles; but, like all works based upon the investigations of Galton, it very much overemphasizes the influence of heredity and underemphasizes, almost to the point of neglect, the influence of environment.

Woolston, H. B. *A Study of the Population of Manhattanville.* Pp. 159.

Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Manhattanville, formerly an independent village, has been absorbed by New York City. It, however, retains certain characteristic conditions which, when properly pictured, give us a study of sociological value. The historical development of the village is followed by an analysis of the population in regard to race, nativity, age, sex and conjugal conditions. Under "Social Temper" the psychical traits and social qualities of the various nationalities are discussed and an attempt to classify them into various types of mind is made. The occupational groups, classification of laborers, wage conditions and other economic data are given, and some very interesting vital statistics are presented. Among these are the facts concerning the height, weight, lung capacity and strength of the pupils of two selected schools within the locality. A chapter on the movement of population is added.

The purpose of the monograph is to make such a survey of this increasingly cosmopolitan group as will make the formulation of a definite constructive program of social education and philanthropic work possible.

Yovanovitch, V. *The Near-Eastern Problem and the Pan-German Peril.*

Pp. 47. Price, 6d. London: Watts & Co., 1909.

Mr. Yovanovitch argues the cause of the Balkan peoples against Germany and Austria. He believes that Austria has been false to the agreements of the Conference of Berlin, and that in her foreign policy she has become little more than a German province. Germany's plans, it is insisted, are well laid for expansion toward the East. She wishes to become the heir to the "Sick Man of Europe," and by the control of Constantinople to dominate the future traffic between the East and West. Balkan peoples must unite to oppose her advance.

REVIEWS.

Addams, Jane. *The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets.* Pp. 162. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

With a seriousness comparable to that exhibited in all her contributions to the literature of social betterment, Jane Addams has written this little volume on the subject of play. Who better than she, after her residence of twenty years in one of Chicago's most congested and cosmopolitan quarters, and after the building of Hull House, is fitted to voice the yearning of the city's youth for more normal life conditions? In her indictment of modern